NAMES OF ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG

Animal	Male	Female	Young	Group	Approximate Gestation Period
Albatross (Royal)			fledgling	flock	81 days*
Antelope	buck	doe	kid	herd	9 months
Bear	boar	sow	cub	sloth	6-8 months
Beaver			kit pup	colony family	3 months
Bobcat	tom	lioness	kit		50 days
Cat	tom	puss	kitten	clowder	63 days
Cattle	bull	cow	calf	herd drove	9 months
Chicken	cock rooster	hen	chick	flock	21 days*
Deer	buck hart stag	doe hind roe	fawn	herd	7 months
Dog	dog	bitch	pup	kennel	58-63 days
Donkey	jackass	jennet jenny	foal colt	pace	12 months
Elephant	bull	cow	calf	herd	20-22 months
Fox	dog	vixen	cub pup	skulk	49-55 days
Giraffe	bull	cow	calf	herd	14-15 months
Goat	billy buck	nanny doe	kid	herd	151 days
Goose	gander	goose	gosling	flock gaggle	30 days*
Hog	boar	sow	shoat farrow piglet	herd drove	114 days
Horse	stallion stud	dam mare	foal colt (male) filly (female)	herd	11 months
Kangaroo	buck boomer	doe flier	joey	herd troop mob	30-40 days
Lion	lion	lioness	cub	pride	108 days
Ostrich	cock	hen	chick	flock	42 days*
Rabbit	buck	doe	kit kitten	warren	30-32 days
Rat	buck	doe			22 days
Seal	bull	cow	pup whelp	herd trip	8-12 months
Sheep	buck ram	dam ewe	lamb lambkin teg	flock herd	5 months
Swan	cob	pen	cygnet	flock	35 days*
Turkey	cock gobbler tom	hen	poult	flock	28 days*
Whale	bull	cow	calf	herd	10-17 months
Zebra	stallion	mare	colt	herd	11-12 months

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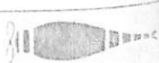
David Fleay

A Baby Wallaby stays with its mother—in her pouch—until it can care for itself. Wallabies are small-sized kangaroos.

Fur Seals start life in a group with many other pups and their mothers. Each mother seal nurses and tends only her own young.

ANIMAL / *A Classification of the Animal Kingdom*

Scientists classify animals by separating them according to their differences and by grouping them according to their likenesses. Such an arrangement provides a logical way to organize information about animals and to show how animals are related to each other. The classification given below lists some of the major groups of animals and a few of their chief characteristics.

Phylum		Example
	Subkingdom Protozoa (One-celled animals)	
Protozoa	The bodies consist of one cell. The animals live alone or in colonies. They grow in fresh water or salt water, in the soil, or in the bodies of other animals. Classes include Mastigophora, Sarcodina, Sporozoa, Ciliata, and Suctoria.	 Sarcodina
	Subkingdom Parazoa (Many-celled animals without a true digestive cavity)	
Porifera (Sponges)	Body walls consist of two layers of cells. Internal cavities or canals connect with pores in the body wall. Most of these animals grow in colonies and are found in fresh water or in salt water.	 Porifera
	Subkingdom Metazoa (Many-celled animals with true digestive cavities)	
Mesozoa	These are the smallest of the multicelled animals. Their bodies are small, slender, and wormlike. They have a layer of digestive cells on the outside wall of the body. They live as parasites in the bodies of animals without backbones.	 Dicyema
Coelenterata (Coelenterates)	The bodies of these animals contain a jellylike material between two layers of cells. The baglike digestive cavity has a single opening. Classes include Scyphozoa (jellyfishes) and Anthozoa (sea anemones and corals).	 Scyphozoa
Ctenophora (Comb jellies)	The bodies are round or almost flat, and contain a jellylike material. The animals live in salt water and swim by means of eight combs (rows of platelike tissues). The ribbonlike *Venus's-girdle* is a member of this phylum.	 Ctenophora
Platyhelminthes (Flatworms)	These animals have soft, thin, flattened bodies that consist of three layers of cells. Most flatworms live as parasites in other animals. Classes include Turbellaria (free-living flatworms), Trematoda (flukes), and Cestoda (tapeworms).	 Turbellaria
Nemertinea or Nemertea (Ribbon worms)	The bodies of these animals are soft, slender, and elastic. They are not divided into segments. Most ribbon worms live in salt water, but a few kinds live in fresh water or on land. None of these animals is a parasite.	 Nemertinea
Aschelminthes	Most animals of this group have small, slender bodies. They move about and get food by means of cilia. Classes include Rotifera (wheel animalcules or wheel worms), Nematoda (roundworms), and Nematomorpha (hair snakes).	 Rotifera
Acanthocephala (Spiny-headed worms)	These animals have flat, rough bodies, and rows of curved spines on the "head." The young are parasites in arthropods. The adults are parasites in vertebrates. They use their head spines to attach themselves to other animals.	 Acanthocephala
Entoprocta	These animals resemble flowers. They have stalklike parts of the body attached to objects or other animals in the water. A *calyx* (cuplike structure) at the top of the stalk has a single circle of tentacles on top, like flower petals.	 Pedicellina
Phoronidea	The bodies of these marine animals are wormlike, but are not divided into segments. They have a pair of "arms" that bear tentacles. The animals live in mud, encased in a membranous tube formed from a body secretion.	 Phoronidea
Ectoprocta or Bryozoa (Moss animals)	These are plantlike water animals that usually grow in colonies. They cannot move about. The colonies form crusts on rocks, shells, and water plants. Each animal has tentacles around the mouth that sweep food into the mouth.	 Bryozoa

Subkingdom Metazoa (continued)

rachiopoda (lamp shells)

These marine animals have two-piece shells. They attach themselves to rocks by means of fleshy stalks. One member of this phylum, the genus *Lingula*, is believed by some scientists to be the oldest living genus of animals.


Brachiopoda

Mollusca (mollusks)

The soft bodies of these animals are covered by a *mantle* (layer of tissue) that usually secretes a limy shell. Classes include Gastropoda (univalve mollusks such as limpets) and Pelecypoda (bivalve mollusks such as clams).


Gastropoda

punculoidea (peanut worms)

These animals have slender, gourd-shaped bodies without segments. They live along the seashore, where they burrow into the sand and mud. When disturbed, they pull their bodies together so they look like a peanut.


Sipunculoidea

hiuroidea

The bodies of these marine animals are soft and fleshy. The mouth is at the base of a long, trough-shaped *proboscis* (snout). They dig and live in U-shaped burrows in mud or sand, or find shelter between rocks in shallow water.


Echiuroidea

apuloidea

These marine animals have sausage-shaped bodies, with a slightly enlarged "head." The head can be pushed forward or pulled backward. Animals of this group live in mud or sand, and often use empty shells for protection.


Priapuloidea

nnelida (segmented worms)

These animals have long bodies divided into many segments. Most of them are covered with bristles, which they use to move about. Classes include Polychaeta (sandworms), Oligochaeta (earthworms), and Hirudinea (leeches).


Polychaeta

thropoda (arthropods or jointed-footed animals)

These animals have a head, thorax, abdomen, and three or more pairs of jointed legs. Classes include Arachnida (spiders), Crustacea (lobsters), Insecta (insects), Chilopoda (centipedes), and Diplopoda (millipedes).


Insecta

aetognatha (arrowworms)

These animals have slender, transparent bodies divided into three distinct sections: (1) head, (2) trunk, and (3) tail. They have fins on the trunk and a tail fin for moving about. They are an important part of ocean plankton.


Chaetognatha

Echinodermata (echinoderms)

The body wall of these marine animals has limy plates with spines. Classes include Crinoidea (sea lilies), Asteroidea (starfishes), Ophiuroidea (brittle stars), Echinoidea (sea urchins), and Holothuroidea (sea cucumbers).


Echinodermata

onophora (beard worms)

These marine animals have wormlike bodies. The short front section is divided into two segments by a deep groove. The tentacles on the "head" have many cilia, giving the animal a "bearded" appearance.


Pogonophora

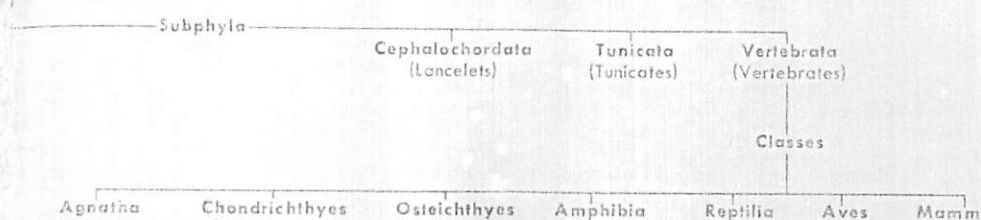
ichordata (acorn worms)

Most of these wormlike marine animals have a slender proboscis in front of the mouth and many gill slits on each side of the body. They live in mud or sand. Their embryos resemble those of echinoderms.


Enteropneusta

data (dates)

The bodies of these animals have at some time a *notochord* (rodlike structure) that supports the body. In the vertebrates, the notochord develops into a backbone. Scientists classify human beings among the chordates.



WORLD BOOK illustrations by Carl Yates

ANIMAL / *Study Aids*

Related Articles in WORLD BOOK include:

GENERAL ANIMAL STUDY ARTICLES

See ZOOLOGY with its list of *Related Articles*. See also:

Adaptation
Biology
Comparative Psychology
Ecology
Environment
Ethology
Evolution
Gnotobiotics
Growth
Habitat
Hibernation
Hunger
Instinct
Life
Marine Biology
Migration (Migration of Animals)
Ornithology
Reproduction
Sleep (Among Animals)
Sociobiology
Territoriality

SOME GROUPS OF ANIMALS

Arthropod
Carnivore
Cold-Blooded Animal
Fauna
Herbivore
Invertebrate
Mammal
Metazoan
Omnivore
Oviparous Animal
Parasite
Primate
Rotifer
Ruminant
Sponge
Vertebrate
Viviparous Animal
Warm-Blooded Animal

ARTICLES ON INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS

WORLD BOOK has hundreds of separate articles on specific animals. Many of these are listed below, beginning with the simplest protozoans and continuing with the more advanced groups.

PROTOZOANS

Ameba
Euglena
Nummulite
Paramecium
Protozoan
Trypanosome

COELENTERATES

Coelenterate
Coral
Hydra
Jellyfish
Portuguese Man-of-War
Sea Anemone
Sea Fan

WORMS

Earthworm
Eelworm
Filaria
Flatworm
Fluke
Hair Snake
Hookworm
Leech
Lobworm
Nematoda
Pinworm
Planarian
Ribbon Worm
Roundworm
Tapeworm
Trichina
Vinegar Eel
Worm

ECHINODERMS

Echinoderm
Sand Dollar
Sea Cucumber
Sea Lily
Sea Urchin
Starfish

MOLLUSKS

Abalone
Argonaut
Chiton
Clam
Cockle
Conch
Cowrie
Cuttlefish
Geoduck
Limpet
Mollusk
Mussel
Nautilus
Octopus
Oyster
Periwinkle
Scallop
Shipworm
Slug
Snail
Squid
Whelk

CRUSTACEANS

Barnacle
Blue Crab
Copepod
Crab
Crayfish
Crustacean
Fiddler Crab
Hermit Crab
Krill
Lobster
Sarimp
Water Flea
Wood Louse

ARACHNIDS

Arachnid
Black Widow
Brown Recluse
Cattle Tick
Chigger
Daddy Longlegs
Mite
Scorpion
Spider
Tarantula
Tick
Trap-Door Spider

INSECTS

For a list of separate articles on insects, see the Related Articles at the end of the INSECT article.

FISH

For a list of separate articles on fishes, see the Related Articles at the end of the FISH article.

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibian
Bullfrog
Frog
Hellbender
Midwife Toad
Mud Puppy
Newt
Salamander
Surinam Toad
Tadpole
Toad
Tree Frog

REPTILES

See LIZARD and SNAKE, with their lists of Related Articles. See also the following articles:

Alligator
Crocodile
Gavial
Reptile
Terrapin
Tortoise
Turtle

BIRDS

For a list of separate articles on birds, see the Related Articles at the end of the BIRD article.

MAMMALS

See the following general articles and the lists of Related Articles at the ends of these articles:

Antelope
Ape
Bat
Bear
Camel
Cat
Cattle
Cetacean
Deer
Dog
Edentate
Goat
Hog
Horse
Insectivore
Mammal
Marsupial
Monkey
Rabbit
Raccoon
Rodent
Sheep
Sirenia
Ungulate
Weasel
Whale

EXTINCT AND PREHISTORIC ANIMALS

Archaeopteryx
Aurochs
Coelacanth
Diatryma
Dinosaur
Dodo
Elephant Bird
Extinct Animal
Fossil
Ground Sloth
Heath Hen
Hesperornis
Mammoth
Mastodon
Moa
Passenger Pigeon
Prehistoric Animal
Pterodactyl
Saber-Toothed Cat
Tarpan
Trilobite

ANIMAL DISEASES

Anthrax
Bang's Disease
Distemper
Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Fungus Disease
Glanders
Heaves
Lumpy Jaw
Mange
Rabies
Rinderpest
Spavin
Tick Fever
Tularemia
Veterinary Medicine
Yellows

ANIMAL PARTS AND ORGANS

Antennae
Blood (The Blood of Animals)
Brain (The Brains of Animals; illustration)
Coelom
Ear (picture: Inner Ears of Other Animals)
Eye (The Eyes of Animals)
Gill
Gizzard
Hand (Animal Hands)
Hoof
Horn
Scale
Tail
Teeth (Teeth of Animals)
Tentacle
Tongue

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Ambergris
Beeswax
Blubber
Bristle
Casein
Cashmere
Caviar
Cochineal
Cod-Liver Oil
Detergent and Soap
Egg
Feather
Fur
Gelatin
Glue
Glycerol
Guano
Honey
Insulin
Isinglass
Ivory
Lanolin
Lard
Leather
Manure
Meat
Milk
Mohair
Mother-of-Pearl
Musk
Parchment
Pearl
Pemmican
Perfume (Animal Substances)
Shell
Silk
Spermaceti
Stearin
Tallow
Wax
Wool

Animal Life Maps

See the animal life maps with the following articles:

rica	Australia	North America
ıtarctica	Europe	South America
ia		

Organizations

udubon Society, National	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
h and Wildlife Service	

Science Projects

The following articles contain special World Book Science Projects useful to animal study.

ology	Microscope	Zoology
redity	Skeleton	

Other Related Articles

mal Worship	Conservation	Paleontology
arium	Drug (Sources)	Pet
enesis	Embryo	Pheromone
gical Clock	Farm and Farming	Protective Coloration
me	Game	Safari
nics	Germ Cell	Seashore
ding	Livestock	Wildlife Conservation
ns	Metamorphosis	Zoo
ification, entific	Nature Study	

Outline

inds of Animals
- Tame Animals and Wild Animals
- Land Animals and Water Animals
- Animals With the Same Number of Legs
- Warm-Blooded and Cold-Blooded Animals
- Scientific Classification

Importance of Animals
- Animals That Help Man
- Animals That Harm Man
- Animals That Man Changes
- How Man Protects Animals

re Animals Live
- Animals of the Mountains
- Animals of the Grasslands
- Animals of the Temperate Forests
- Animals of the Tropical Forests
- Animals of the Deserts
- Animals of the Polar Regions
- Animals of the Oceans

s of Life
- Animal Defenses
- Animals and Their Young
- Animal Homes
- Animals That Live Together
- Animal Travelers
- Animals and Climate

al Bodies
- How Animals Move About
- How Animals Eat
- C. How Animals Breathe
- D. How Animals Reproduce
- E. Animal Senses

ssification of the Animal Kingdom

Questions

- the largest animal of all?
- roups of animals are warm-blooded?
- scientists classify the many kinds of animals?
- two ways in which animals help plants?
- s man protect many wild animals?
- the short ears and tail of the arctic fox help e cold?
- he difference between protective coloration otive resemblance?
- sea horses care for their young?
- imal is the champion migrator? How far does ravel each year?
- baleen whales called "filter feeders"?

Books for Very Young Readers

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